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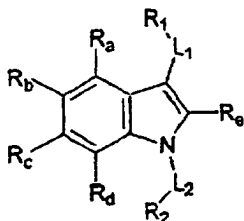
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(54) Indole compounds as inhibitors of tubulin polymerisation for the treatment of angiogenesis-related disorders

(57) Indole compounds of the formula:



wherein L_1 is CO, L_2 is a bond; R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl; R_2 is H, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(C)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a car-

bohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety; each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(C)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), or O(CH₂)_n-PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO, and R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(C)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR'; in which each of R, R', and R'', independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl, and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, as inhibitors of tubulin polymerisation useful in the treatment of angiogenesis-related disorders such as cancer.

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Description

BACKGROUND

[0001] Cancer treatment can be approached by several modes of therapy, including surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, or a combination of any of these treatments. Among them, chemotherapy is indispensable for inoperable or metastatic forms of cancer.

[0002] The microtubule system of eukaryotic cells is an important target for developing anti-cancer agents. More specifically, tubulin polymerization/depolymerization is a popular target for new chemotherapeutic agents. A variety of clinically used compounds (e.g., paclitaxel, epothilone A, vinblastine, combretastatin A-4, dolastatin 10, and colchicine) target tubulin polymerization/depolymerization and disrupt cellular microtubule structures, resulting in mitotic arrest and inhibition of the growth of new vascular epithelial cells. See, e.g., Jordan *et al.* (1998) *Med. Res. Rev.* 18: 259-296. Thus, those compounds may have the ability to inhibit excessive angiogenesis, which occurs in diseases such as cancer (both solid and hematologic tumors), cardiovascular diseases (e.g., atherosclerosis), chronic inflammation (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis or Crohn's disease), diabetes (e.g., diabetic retinopathy), macular degeneration, psoriasis, endometriosis, and ocular disorders (e.g., corneal or retinal neovascularization). See, e.g., Griggs *et al.* (2002) *Am. J. Pathol.* 160(3): 1097-103.

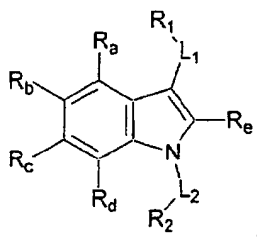
[0003] Take combretastatin A-4 (CA-4) for example. CA-4, isolated by Pettit and coworkers in 1982 (*Can. J. Chem.* 60: 1374-1376), is one of the most potent anti-mitotic agents derived from the stem wood of the South African tree *Combretum cafferum*. This agent shows strong cytotoxicity against a wide variety of human cancer cells, including multi-drug resistant cancer cells. See, e.g., Pettit *et al.* (1995) *J. Med. Chem.* 38: 1666-1672; Lin *et al.* (1989) *Biochemistry* 28: 6984-6991; and Lin *et al.* (1988) *Mol. Pharmacol.* 34: 200-208. CA-4, structurally similar to colchicines, possesses a higher affinity for the colchicine binding site on tubulin than colchicine itself. Pettit *et al.* (1989) *Experientia* 45: 209-211. It also has been shown to possess anti-angiogenesis activity. See Pinney *et al.* WO 01/68654A2. The low water-solubility of CA-4 limits its efficacy *in vivo*. See, e.g., Chaplin *et al.* (1999) *Anticancer Research* 19: 189-195; and Grosios *et al.* (1999) *Br. J. Cancer* 81: 1318-1327.

[0004] Identification of compounds that also target the microtubule system (e.g., tubulin polymerization/depolymerization) can lead to new therapeutics useful in treating or preventing cancer or symptoms associated with cancer.

SUMMARY

[0005] This invention is based on the discovery that indole compounds have anti-cancer activities, and function via targeting the microtubule system (e.g., tubulin polymerization/depolymerization) or others.

[0006] In one aspect, this invention features indole compounds of the following formula:



wherein L_1 is $C(O)$, L_2 is a bond, R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl; R_2 is H, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a polyethylene glycol (PEG) moiety; each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), or O(CH₂)_n-PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; and R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR'; in which each of R, R', and R'', independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. Note that the left atom shown in any substituted group described above is closest to the indole ring. Also

note that when R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are R the just-described indole compounds may have different R moieties. The same rule applies to other similar situations.

[0007] Referring to the just-described indole compounds, a subset of these compounds is featured by that R_c is H or alkyl. In these compounds, each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, can be H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H). R_1 can be 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl. In some embodiments, one, two, or three of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen. Preferably, one of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and the others are H. More preferably, R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is OCH_3 , OCH_2CH_3 , CH_3 , F, or Br), and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H. R_2 can be H, OR, $C(O)NRR'$, $C(O)OR$ (e.g., $C(O)OC(CH_3)_3$, or $C(O)OC_6H_5$), or SO_2R (e.g., SO_2CH_3 , or $SO_2(4-CO_2H-C_6H_4)$). In other embodiments, R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2. Another subset of the indole compounds are those compounds wherein R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy (e.g., 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl).

[0008] In another aspect, this invention features indole compounds of the formula above, wherein L_1 is $C(O)$; L_2 is a bond; R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl; R_2 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $C(O)NRR'$, $OP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n-PEG$, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, or $C(O)NRR'$; in which each of R, R' , and R'' , independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl, and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

[0009] Referring to the just-described indole compounds, a subset of these compounds is featured by that R_e is H or alkyl. In these compounds, each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, can be H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H). R_1 can be 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl. In some embodiments, one, two, or three of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen. Preferably, one of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and the others are H. More preferably, R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is OCH_3), and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H. R_2 can be alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl (e.g., CH_3 , C_2H_5 , $CH_2CH=CH_2$, $CH_2C\equiv CH$, or CH_2 -4-pyridinyl). In other embodiments, R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2. Another subset of the indole compounds are those compounds wherein R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy (e.g., 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl).

[0010] In still another aspect, this invention features indole compounds of the formula above, wherein L_1 is $C(O)$; L_2 is a bond; R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl; R_2 is COR'' ; each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $C(O)NRR'$, $OP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n-PEG$, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and R_e is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, or $C(O)NRR'$; in which each of R, R' , and R'' , independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; R'' is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

[0011] Referring to the just-described indole compounds, a subset of these compounds is featured by that R_e is H or alkyl. In these compounds, each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, can be H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H). R_1 can be 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl. In some embodiments, one, two, or three of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d are alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen. Preferably, one of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and the others are H. More preferably, R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is OCH_3), and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H. R'' is alkyl (e.g., CH_2NRR'), alkenyl (e.g., $(E)-CH=CH-C_6H_5$), or heteroaryl (e.g., 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 2-furyl, or 2-thienyl). In other embodiments, R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2. Another subset of the indole compounds are those compounds wherein R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy (e.g., 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl).

[0012] In a further aspect, this invention features indole compounds of the formula above, L_1 is a bond; L_2 is $C(O)$; R_1 is H, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)NRR'$, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety; R_2 is aryl or heteroaryl; each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $C(O)NRR'$, $OP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n-PEG$, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl,

alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R", NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR'; in which each of R, R', and R" independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

5 **[0013]** Referring to the just-described indole compounds, a subset of these compounds is featured by that R_e is H or alkyl. In these compounds, each of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d, independently, can be H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_b is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a, R_c, and R_d is H). R₂ can be 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl or 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl. In some embodiments, one, two, or three of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen. Preferably, one of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and the others are H. More preferably, R_b is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_b is OCH₃), and each of R_a, R_c, and R_d is H. R₁ can be H or alkyl. In other embodiments, R_b and R_c taken together are O(CH₂)_nO, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2. Another subset of the indole compounds are those compounds wherein R₂ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy (e.g., 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl).

15 **[0014]** In another aspect, this invention features indole compounds of the formula above, wherein L₁ is O, S, NR, SO₂, or CH₂; L₂ is a bond; R₁ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy; and each of R₂, R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e, independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R", NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_n-PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety, or R_b and R_c, R_a and R_b, or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO, in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

20 **[0015]** Referring to the just-described indole compounds, a subset of these compounds is featured by R_e is H or alkyl. In these compounds, each of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d, independently, can be H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a, R_b, and R_d is H). R₁ can be 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl. In some embodiments, one, two, or three of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen. Preferably, one of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and the others are H. More preferably, R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_c is OCH₃ or CH₃), and each of R_a, R_b, and R_d is H. In other embodiments, R_b and R_c taken together are O(CH₂)_nO, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2. Another subset of the indole compounds are those compounds wherein R₁ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy (e.g., 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl).

30 **[0016]** Further, in still another aspect, this invention features indole compounds of the formula above, wherein L₁ is a bond; L₂ is O, S, NR, SO₂, or CH₂; R₂ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy; and each of R₁, R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e, independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R", NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_n-PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety, or R_b and R_c, R_a and R_b, or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

35 **[0017]** Referring to the just-described indole compounds, a subset of these compounds is featured by R_e is H or alkyl. In these compounds, each of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d, independently, can be H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_b is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a, R_c, and R_d is H). R₂ can be 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl. In some embodiments, one, two, or three of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d are alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen. Preferably, one of R_a, R_b, R_c, and R_d is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and the others are H. More preferably, R_b is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen (e.g., R_b is OCH₃ or CH₃), and each of R_a, R_c, and R_d is H. In other embodiments, R_b and R_c taken together are O(CH₂)_nO, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2. Another subset of the indole compounds are those compounds wherein R₂ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy (e.g., 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl).

40 **[0018]** This invention also features indole compounds of the formula above, wherein L₁ is O, S, NR, SO₂, or CH₂; L₂ is a bond; R₁ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl di-substituted with alkyloxy; and each of R₂, R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e, independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R", NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_n-PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety, or R_b and R_c, R_a and R_b, or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In the just-described indole compounds, R₁ can be 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl.

45 **[0019]** Also within the scope of this invention are indole compounds of the formula above, wherein L₁ is a bond; L₂ is O, S, NR, SO₂, or CH₂; R₂ is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl di-substituted with alkyloxy; and each of R₁, R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e, independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R", NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_n-PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety, or R_b and R_c, R_a and R_b, or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; in which each of R' and R'' , independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. In the just-described indole compounds, R_2 can be 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl.

[0020] Unless specifically pointed out, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, and heterocyclyl mentioned herein include both substituted and unsubstituted moieties. The term "substituted" refers to one or more substituents (which may be the same or different), each replacing a hydrogen atom. Examples of substituents include, but are not limited to, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, amino, mercapto, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfanyl, arylsulfanyl, alkylamino, arylamino, dialkylamino, diarylamino, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, alkylcarboxyl, arylcarboxyl, heteroarylcarboxyl, alkylloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, heteroarylalkoxy-carbonyl, alkylcarbamido, arylcarbamido, heterocarbamido, alkylcarbaryl, arylcarbaryl, heterocarbaryl, wherein each of alkyl (including alk), alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, and heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, amino, mercapto, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, alkylcarboxyl, arylcarboxyl, alkylloxycarbonyl, or aryloxycarbonyl.

[0021] As used herein, the term "alkyl" refers to a straight-chained or branched alkyl group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, and n-pentyl. Similarly, the term "alkenyl" or "alkynyl" refers to a straight-chained or branched alkenyl or alkynyl group containing 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

[0022] The term "aryl" refers to a hydrocarbon ring system (mono-cyclic or bi-cyclic) having at least one aromatic ring. Examples of aryl moieties include, but are not limited to, phenyl, naphthyl, and pyrenyl.

[0023] The term "heteroaryl" refers to a hydrocarbon ring system (mono-cyclic or bi-cyclic) having at least one aromatic ring which contains at least one heteroatom such as O, N, or S as part of the ring system and the remainder being carbon. Examples of heteroaryl moieties include, but are not limited to, furyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, quinazolinyl, and indolyl.

[0024] The terms "cyclyl" and "heterocyclyl" refer to a partially or fully saturated mono-cyclic or bi-cyclic ring system having from 4 to 14 ring atoms. A heterocyclyl ring contains one or more heteroatoms (e.g., O, N, or S) as part of the ring system and the remainder being carbon. Exemplary cyclyl and heterocyclyl rings are cyclohexane, piperidine, piperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, and 1,4-oxazepane.

[0025] The terms "an amino acid moiety," "a polypeptide moiety," "a carbohydrate moiety," and "a polyethylene glycol moiety" herein refer to a moiety formed after an amino acid, a polypeptide, a carbohydrate, and a polyethylene glycol couple to an indole compound of the invention, respectively. Examples of a carbohydrate include monosaccharide (e.g., glucose), disaccharide (e.g., sucrose), polysaccharide (e.g., starch and cellulose), and heterosaccharide (e.g., amygdalin). Polyethylene glycols can be linear, branched, or star-shaped.

[0026] Set forth below are exemplary compounds of this invention:

- (6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 1);
- (6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 2);
- (6-methoxy-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 3);
- (1-allyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 4);
- [6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 5);
- 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester (Compound 6);
- (1-methanesulfonyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 7);
- [6-methoxy-1-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 8);
- [6-methoxy-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 9);
- (6-methoxy-1-prop-2-ynyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 10);
- 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid dimethylamide (Compound 11);
- 1-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-3-phenyl-propenone (Compound 12);
- 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid phenyl ester (Compound 13);
- [1-(5-dimethylamino-naphthalene-1-sulfonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 14);
- [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 15);
- (6-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 16);
- [1-(2-amino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 17);
- [1-(furan-2-carbonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 18);
- (1-ethyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 19);
- [6-methoxy-1-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 20);
- [1-(4-chloro-benzyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 21);
- (1-benzyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 22);
- (6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 23);
- (6-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 24);

- (4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 25);
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzyl)-1H-indole (Compound 26);
 (5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 27);
 (6-fluoro-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 28);
 5 (5,6-dimethoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 29);
 (5,6-bis-benzyloxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 30);
 [1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-5-yl-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 31);
 [3-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 32);
 N-[2-[5-methoxy-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-ethyl]-acetamide (Compound 33);
 10 (5,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 34);
 (5-methoxy-2-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 35);
 (1,6-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 36);
 (1-ethyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 37);
 (1-allyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 38);
 15 (5-ethyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 39);
 (5-methyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 40);
 (5-allyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 41);
 (6-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 42);
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenylsulfanyl)-1H-indole (Compound 43);
 20 (6-ethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 44);
 (7-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 45);
 (4-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 46);
 (5-methoxy-4-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 47);
 (4,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 48);
 25 (4,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 49);
 (5,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 50);
 (6-methoxy-1-[4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-furan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 51);
 (6-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 52);
 30 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole (Compound 53);
 [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone (Compound 54);
 (6-propoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 55);
 (6-isopropoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 56);
 (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone (Compound 57);
 35 (3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone (Compound 58);
 (6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone (Compound 59);
 [6-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propoxy)-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 60);
 (6-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-ethoxy]-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone (Compound 61);
 4-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-sulfonyl]-benzoic acid (Compound 62);
 40 (5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 63);
 [2-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-2-oxo-ethyl]-carbamic acid 9H-fluoren-9-yl-methyl ester (Compound 64);
 [6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-3-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 65);
 [6-methoxy-1-(thiophene-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 66);
 45 (5-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 67); and
 (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-methanone (Compound 68).

[0027] Another aspect of the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition that contains a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and an effective amount of at least one of the indole compounds described above.

- 50 **[0028]** A further aspect of this invention relates to a method for treating cancer, e.g. carcinoma or sarcoma. The method includes administering to a subject (e.g., a human or animal) in need thereof an effective amount of an indole compound of the formula above, wherein each of L_1 and L_2 , independently, is a bond, CO, O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 , in which if one of L_1 and L_2 is a bond, the other one is CO, O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ; each of R_1 and R_2 , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety; each of R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d and R_e , independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)$

OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), or O(CH₂)_n-PEG, or R_b and R_c, R_a and R_b, or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; and in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

5 [0029] In still another aspect, this invention features a method for inhibiting tubulin polymerization. The method includes administering to a subject (e.g., a human or animal) in need thereof an effective amount of one or more of the just described indole compounds.

[0030] In yet another aspect, this invention features a method for treating an angiogenesis-related disorder. The method includes administering to a subject (e.g., a human or animal) in need thereof an effective amount of one or more of the just described indole compounds.

10 [0031] This invention also includes a method for inhibiting cellular proliferation or inducing the killing of hyperproliferation cells. The method involves treatment of a disorder characterized by aberrant cellular proliferation or differentiation in a subject (e.g., a human or animal). The method comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of one or more of the just described indole compounds.

15 [0032] The methods described above can also include the step of identifying that the subject is in need of treatment of diseases or disorders described above. The identification can be in the judgment of a subject or a health professional and can be subjective (e.g., opinion) or objective (e.g., measurable by a test or a diagnostic method).

[0033] All of the indole compounds described above include the compounds themselves, as well as their salts and their prodrugs, if applicable. The salts, for example, can be formed between a positively charged substituent (e.g., amino) on a compound and an anion. Suitable anions include, but are not limited to, chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate, 20 nitrate, phosphate, citrate, methanesulfonate, trifluoroacetate, and acetate. Likewise, a negatively charged substituent (e.g., carboxylate) on a compound can form a salt with a cation. Suitable cations include, but are not limited to, sodium ion, potassium ion, magnesium ion, calcium ion, and an ammonium cation such as tetramethylammonium ion. Examples of prodrugs include esters and other pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives, which, upon administration to a subject, are capable of providing the indole compounds described above (see Goodman and Gilman's, The Pharmacological basis of Therapeutics, 8th ed., McGraw-Hill, Int. Ed. 1992, "Biotransformation of Drugs").

25 [0034] In addition, some of the just-described indole compounds have one or more double bonds, or one or more asymmetric centers. Such compounds can occur as racemates, racemic mixtures, single enantiomers, individual diastereomers, diastereomeric mixtures, and cis- or trans- or E- or Z- double bond isomeric forms.

[0035] Further, the aforementioned indole compounds also include their N-oxides. The term "N-oxides" refers to one or more nitrogen atoms, when present in an indole compound, are in N-oxide form, i.e., N→O.

[0036] Combinations of substituents and variables envisioned by this invention are only those that result in the formation of stable indole compounds without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. The term "stable", as used herein, refers to compounds which possess stability sufficient to allow manufacture and which maintains the integrity of the compound for a sufficient period of time to be useful for the purposes detailed herein (e.g., treating cancer).

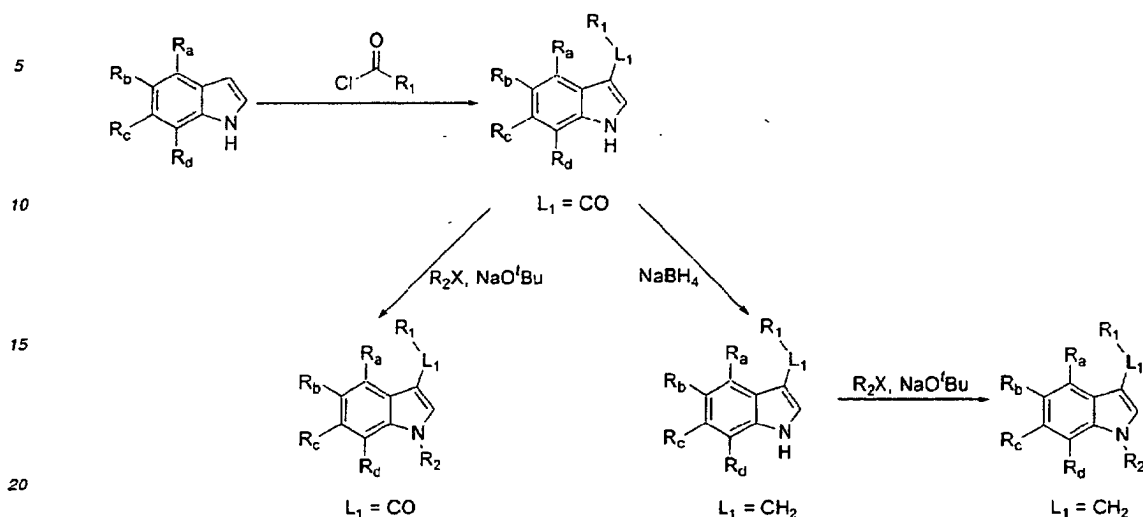
35 [0037] Also within the scope of this invention are a composition containing one or more of the indole compounds described above for use in treating diseases or disorders described above, and the use of such a composition for the manufacture of a medicament for the aforementioned treatment.

[0038] Other features or advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of several embodiments, and also from the appending claims.

40 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

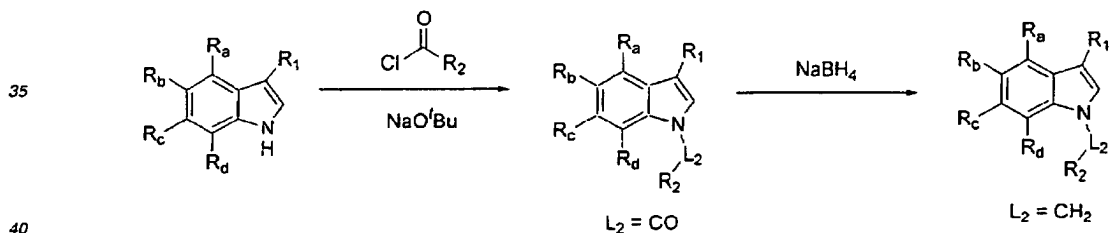
[0039] The indole compounds described above can be prepared by methods well known in the art, as well as by the synthetic routes disclosed herein. For example, as shown in Scheme 1 below, one can couple an indole compound with an acyl chloride. The 6-position of the starting indole compound can be alkyloxy, e.g., OCH₃. The 2, 4, 5, and 7-positions of the starting indole may be substituted. The product of the coupling reaction, referred to simply as an "indol-3-yl-aryl-methanone" for brevity, can be converted to a 1-substituted-indol-3-yl-aryl-methanone by coupling the indol-3-yl-aryl-methanone with a halide, e.g. R_eCOCl, R_eCH₂Cl, or R_eSO₂Cl. Alternatively, the indol-3-yl-aryl-methanone can be reduced to an indol-3-yl-aryl-methane, which can be further reacted with a halide to produce a 1-substituted, indol-3-yl-aryl-methane. Once again, although the 2, 4, 5, and 7-positions of the starting indole compound may be substituted, the compounds are referred to as 1-substituted-indol-3-yl-aryl-methane for brevity.

Scheme 1



[0040] In another example, as shown in Scheme 2 below, one can couple an indole compound with an acyl chloride in the presence of a base (e.g., NaO^tBu). The 5-position of the starting indole can be alkoxy, e.g., OCH_3 . The 2, 4, 6, and 7-positions of the indole may be H, or substituted. The coupling reaction produces an indol-1-yl-aryl-methanone of interest, which can be reduced to an indol-1-yl-aryl-methane.

Scheme 2



[0041] If preferred, indole compounds having other types of L_1 or L_2 can be prepared by similar coupling reactions. See the specific examples below.

[0042] An indole compound of the invention can also be prepared by the synthetic methods described above with a suitable derivative (e.g., an acyl chloride derivative) of an amino acid, a polypeptide, a carbohydrate, or a polyethylene glycol.

[0043] The chemicals used in the above-described synthetic routes may include, for example, solvents, reagents, catalysts, and protecting group and deprotecting group reagents. The methods described above may also additionally include steps, either before or after the steps described specifically herein, to add or remove suitable protecting groups in order to ultimately allow synthesis of the indole compounds. In addition, various synthetic steps may be performed in an alternate sequence or order to give the desired compounds. Synthetic chemistry transformations and protecting group methodologies (protection and deprotection) useful in synthesizing applicable indole compounds are known in the art and include, for example, those described in R. Larock, *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, VCH Publishers (1989); T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, 3rd Ed., John Wiley and Sons (1999); L. Fieser and M. Fieser, *Fieser and Fieser's Reagents for Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley and Sons (1994); and L. Paquette, ed., *Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis*, John Wiley and Sons (1995) and subsequent editions thereof.

[0044] Details of synthesis of Compounds 1-59 of this invention are described in Examples 1-59, respectively

[0045] An indole compound thus obtained can be further purified by flash column chromatography, high performance liquid chromatography, or crystallization.

[0046] Also within the scope of this invention is a pharmaceutical composition that contains an effective amount of at least one indole compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Further, this invention covers a method of administering to a subject in need of treating cancer an effective amount of an indole compounds described in the "Summary" section. Included in this invention are a method for inhibiting tubulin polymerization, a method for treating an angiogenesis-related disorder, and a method for inhibiting cellular proliferation or inducing the killing of hyperproliferation cells. Each of these methods includes administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of the aforementioned indole compounds.

[0047] As used herein, the term "treating" or "treatment" is defined as the application or administration of a composition including an indole compound to a subject, who has a disorder (e.g., cancer), a symptom of the disorder, a disease or disorder secondary to the disorder, or a predisposition toward the disorder, with the purpose to cure, alleviate, relieve, remedy, or ameliorate the disorder, the symptom of the disorder, the disease or disorder secondary to the disorder, or the predisposition toward the disorder. "An effective amount" refers to an amount of an indole compound which confers a therapeutic effect on the treated subject. The therapeutic effect may be objective (i.e., measurably by some tests or markers) or subjective (i.e., a subject gives an indication of or feels an effect). The interrelationship of dosages for animals and humans (based on milligrams per meter squared of body surface) is described in Freireich *et al.*, (1966) *Cancer Chemother Rep* 50: 219. Body surface area may be approximately determined from height and weight of the patient. See, e.g., Scientific Tables, Geigy Pharmaceuticals, Ardley, N.Y., 1970, 537. An effective amount of the indole compounds can range from about 0.1 mg/Kg to about 1000 mg/Kg. Effective doses will also vary, as recognized by those skilled in the art, depending on the types of tumors treated, route of administration, excipient usage, and the possibility of co-usage with other therapeutic treatments such as use of other anti-cancer agents or radiation therapy. Examples of the other anti-cancer agents are paclitaxel, docitaxel, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin, fluorouracil, melphalan, cis-platin, carboplatin, cyclophosphamide, mitomycin C, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, vinblastine, vincristine, ifosfamide, teniposide, etoposide, bleomycin, leucovorin, cytarabine, dactinomycin, interferon alpha, streptozocin, prednisolone, procarbazine, irinotecan, topotecan, colony stimulating factor, granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor, 1,3-bis-2-chloroethyl-1-nitroso-urea, and imatinib mesylate.

[0048] As used herein, the terms "cancer" and "hyperproliferative" refer to cells having the capacity for autonomous growth, i.e. an abnormal state or condition characterized by rapidly proliferating cell growth. Hyperproliferative disease states may be categorized as pathologic, i.e., characterizing or constituting a disease state, or may be categorized as non-pathologic, i.e., a deviation from normal but not associated with a disease state. The term is meant to include all types of cancerous growths or oncogenic processes, metastatic tissues or malignantly transformed cells, tissues, or organs, irrespective of histopathologic type or stage of invasiveness. "Pathologic hyperproliferative" cells occur in disease states characterized by malignant tumor growth. Examples of non-pathologic hyperproliferative cells include proliferation of cells associated with wound repair.

[0049] Examples of cellular proliferative and/or differentiative disorders include cancer, e.g., carcinoma, sarcoma, or metastatic disorders. The indole compounds described above are useful for the treatment of disease caused or exacerbated by cell proliferation. As cell proliferation inhibitors, these compounds are useful in the treatment of both primary and metastatic solid tumors and carcinomas of the breast, colon, rectum, lung, oropharynx, hypopharynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, liver, gallbladder, bile ducts, small intestine, urinary tract including kidney, bladder and urothelium, female genital tract including cervix, uterus, ovaries, choriocarcinoma, and gestational trophoblastic disease, male genital tract including prostate, seminal vesicles, testes, and germ cell tumors, endocrine glands including thyroid, adrenal, and pituitary, skin including hemangiomas, melanomas, sarcomas arising from bone or soft tissues including Kaposi's sarcoma, tumors of the brain, nerves, and eyes, meninges including astrocytomas, gliomas, glioblastomas, retinoblastomas, neuromas, neuroblastomas, Schwannomas and meningiomas, solid tumors arising from hematopoietic malignancies including leukemias and chloromas, plasmacytomas, plaques, tumors of mycosis fungoides, cutaneous T-cell lymphoma/leukemia, lymphomas including Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, prophylaxis of autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid, immune and degenerative arthritis, ocular diseases including diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, corneal graft rejection, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, rubeosis, retinal neovascularization due to macular degeneration, hypoxia, abnormal neovascularization conditions of the eye, skin diseases including psoriasis, blood vessel diseases including hemangiomas and capillary proliferation within atherosclerotic plaques, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque neovascularization, telangiectasia, hemophilic joints, angiofibroma, and wound granulation. In addition, cancer can be a drug resistance phenotype wherein cancer cells express P-glycoprotein, multidrug resistance-associated proteins, lung cancer resistance-associated proteins, breast cancer resistance proteins, or other proteins associated with resistance to anti-cancer drugs.

[0050] The term "angiogenesis" refers to the growth of new blood vessels - an important natural process occurring

in the body. In many serious diseases states, the body loses control over angiogenesis. Angiogenesis-dependent diseases result when new blood vessels grow excessively. Examples of angiogenesis-related disorders include cardiovascular diseases (e.g., atherosclerosis), chronic inflammation (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis or Crohn's disease), diabetes (e.g., diabetic retinopathy), macular degeneration, psoriasis, endometriosis, and ocular disorders (e.g., corneal or retinal neovascularization).

[0051] To practice the method of the present invention, the above-described pharmaceutical composition can be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir. The term "parenteral" as used herein includes subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarticular, intraarterial, intrasynovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intralesional and intracranial injection or infusion techniques.

[0052] A sterile injectable composition, e.g., a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspension, can be formulated according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents (such as Tween 80) and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation can also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that can be employed are mannitol, water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium (e.g., synthetic mono- or diglycerides). Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation of injectables, as are natural pharmaceutically-acceptable oils, such as olive oil or castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil solutions or suspensions can also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant, or carboxymethyl cellulose or similar dispersing agents. Other commonly used surfactants such as Tweens or Spans or other similar emulsifying agents or bioavailability enhancers which are commonly used in the manufacture of pharmaceutically acceptable solid, liquid, or other dosage forms can also be used for the purposes of formulation.

[0053] A composition for oral administration can be any orally acceptable dosage form including, but not limited to, capsules, tablets, emulsions and aqueous suspensions, dispersions and solutions. In the case of tablets for oral use, carriers which are commonly used include lactose and corn starch. Lubricating agents, such as magnesium stearate, are also typically added. For oral administration in a capsule form, useful diluents include lactose and dried corn starch. When aqueous suspensions or emulsions are administered orally, the active ingredient can be suspended or dissolved in an oily phase combined with emulsifying or suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening, flavoring, or coloring agents can be added. A nasal aerosol or inhalation composition can be prepared according to techniques well-known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation and can be prepared as solutions in saline, employing benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, absorption promoters to enhance bioavailability, fluorocarbons, and/or other solubilizing or dispersing agents known in the art. An indole compound-containing composition can also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration.

[0054] The carrier in the pharmaceutical composition must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the active ingredient of the formulation (and preferably, capable of stabilizing it) and not deleterious to the subject to be treated. For example, solubilizing agents such as cyclodextrins, which form specific, more soluble complexes with the indole compounds, or one or more solubilizing agents, can be utilized as pharmaceutical excipients for delivery of the indole compounds. Examples of other carriers include colloidal silicon dioxide, magnesium stearate, cellulose, sodium lauryl sulfate, and D&C Yellow # 10.

[0055] The indole compounds can be preliminarily screened for their efficacy in treating cancer by one or more of the following *in vitro* assays.

[0056] In one assay, an indole compound is tested for its cytotoxicity on MCF-7 cells (a breast carcinoma cell line). More specifically, cells are incubated with a test compound for 24 hr. The cytotoxic effect can be determined using the MTS (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-5-(3-carboxymethoxyphenyl)-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-2H-tetrazolium, inner salt) assay method described in Goodwin *et al.* (1995, *J Immunol. Methods*, 179: 95-103). Cytotoxicity of the test compound is expressed in terms of IC₅₀ values (i.e., the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of cell growth).

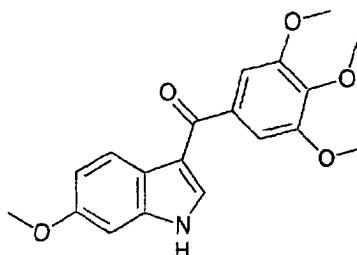
[0057] In another assay, an indole compound is tested for its cytotoxicity in cell cultures and polymerization of tubulin in the absence of GTP. The cytotoxicity is determined using the turbidimetric assay of microtubule protein described by Lopes *et al.* (1997, *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 41: 37-47). Tubulin polymerization is monitored spectrophotometrically by following changes in turbidity as a measure of polymer mass.

[0058] The anti-cancer activity of an indole compound can be further assessed using an *in vivo* animal model. See the specific example below.

[0059] Without further elaboration, it is believed that the above description has adequately enabled the present invention. The following specific embodiments are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitative of the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever. All of the publications cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Example 1. Synthesis of Compound 1: (6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0060]



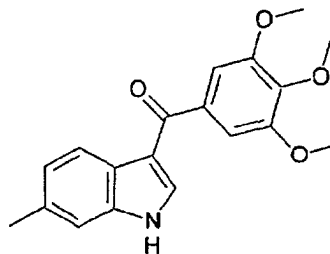
[0061] To a mixture of 6-methoxyindole (0.3 g, 2.03 mmol) and anhydrous ZnCl_2 (0.56 g, 4.07 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL), EtMgBr (0.9 mL, 3 M) was added over 10 min at room temperature. The obtained suspension was stirred for 1 hr. To the suspension, the solution of 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride/ CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added dropwisely during 5 min for a coupling reaction. The reaction mixture continued stirring for another 1 hr and AlCl_3 (0.27 g, 2.03 mmol) was added. The resultant thick mixture was vigorously stirred for 5 hr while monitoring by TLC ($\text{EtOAc} : n\text{-hexane} = 1 : 1$). The reaction was quenched with H_2O (10 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL x 3). The combined extracts was dried by MgSO_4 , and evaporated to give a brown oil which was chromatographed (silica gel; $\text{EtOAc} : n\text{-hexane} = 1 : 1$) to afford Compound 1 (0.5 g, 72%) as a white solid.

[0062] $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 6H), 6.85 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.93 (dd, $J = 8.9$, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.80 (br, 1H, NH).

[0063] MS (EI): m/z 342 (M+H).

Example 2. Synthesis of Compound 2: (6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0064]



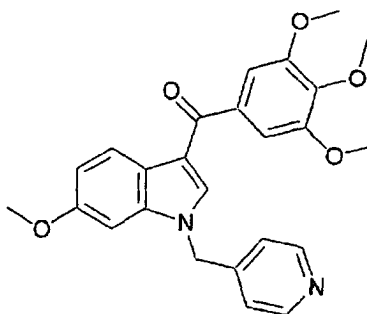
[0065] Compound 2 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0066] $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.45 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 6H), 7.09 (s, 2H), 7.13 (dd, $J = 8.4$, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, $J = 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 9.36 (br, 1H, NH).

[0067] MS (EI): m/z 326 (M+H).

Example 3 Synthesis of Compound 3: (6-methoxy-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0068]



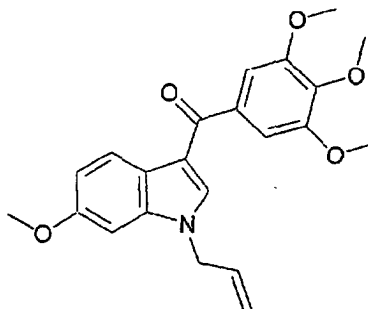
[0069] To a stirred solution of Compound 1 (0.07 g, 0.20 mmol), NaOtBu (0.08 g, 0.82 mmol), and 4-picoyl chloride hydrochloride (0.06 g, 0.41 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was heated to reflux. After 15 hr, the reaction mixture was evaporated, and the residue was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL x 3). The combined extracts were dried by MgSO_4 and evaporated to give a yellow oil which was chromatographed by silica gel (EtOAc : *n*-hexane = 2 : 1) to afford Compound 3 (0.10 g, 83%) as a white solid.

[0070] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , Δ) (ppm): 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 6H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 5.42 (s, 2H), 6.64 (d, $J=2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.00 (dd, $J=8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.10-7.13 (m, 2H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, $J=9.0$ Hz, 1H).

[0071] MS (EI): m/z 433 (M+H).

Example 4 Synthesis of Compound 4: (1-allyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0072]



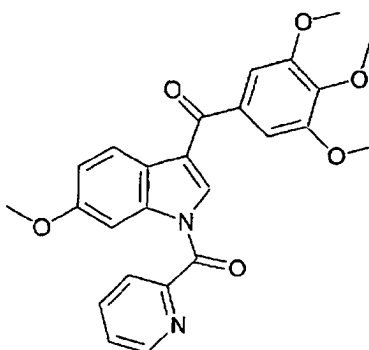
[0073] Compound 4 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0074] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , Δ) (ppm): 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 6H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.69-4.71 (m, 2H), 5.12-5.28 (m, 2H), 5.94-6.03 (m, 1H), 6.79 (d, $J=2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J=8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H).

[0075] MS (EI) m/z 382 (M+H).

Example 5. Synthesis of Compound 5: [6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0076]



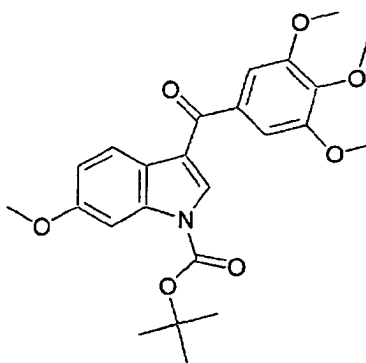
[0077] To a solution of Compound 1 (0.1 g, 0.29 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added NaOtBu (0.11 g, 1.17 mmol) in a portion and stirred at room temperature for 15 min. The resulting dark green mixture was added picolinoyl chloride hydrochloride (0.1 g, 0.58 mmol) and then kept stirring at room temperature. After 15 hr, the reaction mixture was evaporated, and the residue was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL x 3). The combined extracts were dried by MgSO₄ and evaporated to get a yellow oil which was chromatographed by silica gel (EtOAc : *n*-hexane = 1 : 1) to afford Compound 5 (0.11 g, 90%) as a white solid.

[0078] ¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 3.94 (s, 12H), 7.09 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (s, 2H), 7.53-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.95-8.00 (m, 1H), 8.16-8.19 (m, 3H), 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.66-8.69 (m, 1H).

[0079] MS (EI): *m/z* 455 (M+H)

Example 6. Synthesis of Compound 6: 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

[0080]



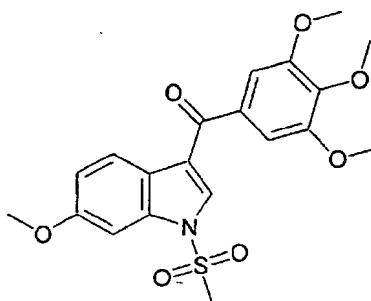
[0081] Compound 6 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0082] ¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ (ppm): 1.68 (s, 9H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.00 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (s, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H).

[0083] MS (EI): *m/z* 442 (M+H).

Example 7 Synthesis of Compound 7: (1-methanesulfonyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

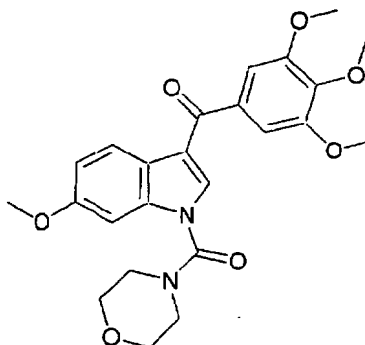
[0084]



[0085] Compound 7 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5

[0086] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 9H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 2H), 7.43 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).[0087] MS (EI): m/z 420 ($M+H$).Example 8. Synthesis of Compound 8: [6-methoxy-1-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0088]

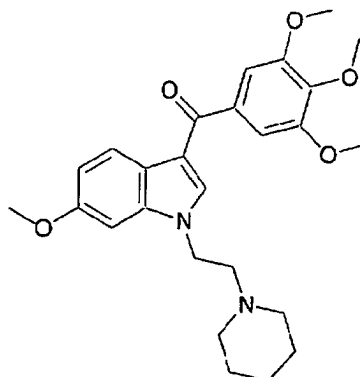


[0089] Compound 8 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0090] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.58-3.61 (m, 4H), 3.73-3.76 (m, 4H), 3.87 (s, 9H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 6.98 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 7.12 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 8.13 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).[0091] MS (EI): m/z 455 ($M+H$).

Example 9 Synthesis of Compound 9 [6-methoxy-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

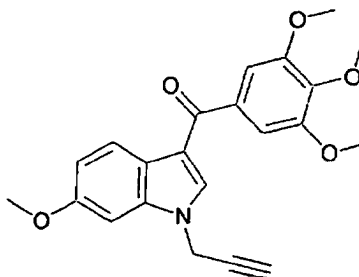
[0092]



[0093] Compound 9 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0094] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 1.42-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.60 (m, 4H), 2.44 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 9H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.22 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H).[0095] MS (EI): m/z 453 (M+H).Example 10 Synthesis of Compound 10: (6-methoxy-1-prop-2-ynyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0096]

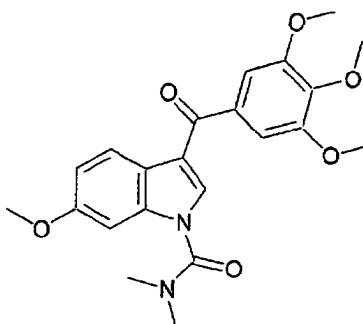


[0097] Compound 10 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0098] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.88 (s, 9H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 5.66 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.95-7.16 (m, 5H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H).[0099] MS (EI): m/z 380 (M+H).

Example 11. Synthesis of Compound 11: 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid dimethylamide

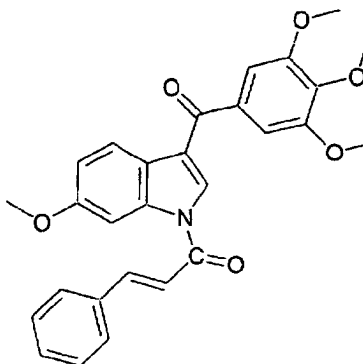
[0100]



[0101] Compound 11 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0102] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.12 (s, 6H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.00 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (s, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H).[0103] MS (EI): m/z 413 (M+H).Example 12. Synthesis of Compound 12: 1-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-3-phenyl-propenone

[0104]

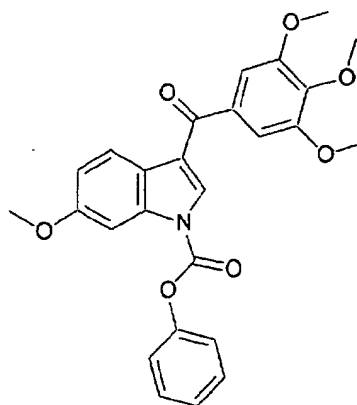


[0105] Compound 12 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0106] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.91 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 7.04 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.14-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.61-7.64 (m, 2H), 8.02-8.11 (m, 4H).[0107] MS (EI): m/z 472 (M+H).

Example 13. Synthesis of Compound 13: 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid phenyl ester

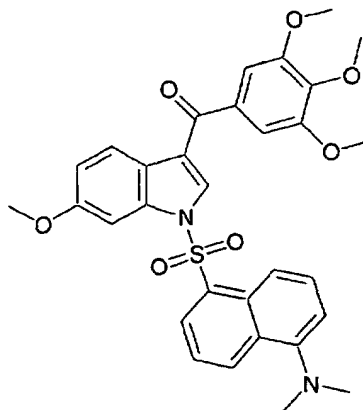
[0108]



[0109] Compound 13 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0110] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.91 (s, 6H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 (s, 2H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.46-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.83 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).[0111] MS (EI): m/z 462 ($M+H$).Example 14. Synthesis of Compound 14: [1-(5-dimethylamino-naphthalene-1-sulfonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0112]

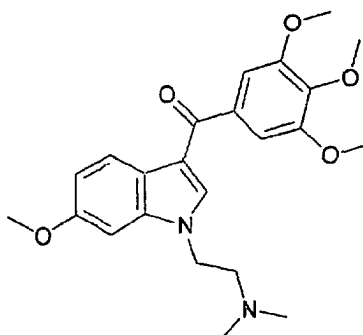


[0113] Compound 14 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0114] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.83 (s, 6H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (s, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.55 (m, 2H), 8.10 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.22-8.31 (m, 2H), 8.60 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H).[0115] MS (EI): m/z 575 ($M+H$).

Example 15 Synthesis of Compound 15: [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0116]



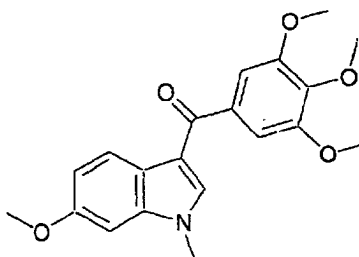
[0117] Compound 15 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0118] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.30 (s, 6H), 2.75 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 9H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 4.22 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (dd, $J = 8.9, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).

[0119] MS (EI): m/z 413 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$).

Example 16 Synthesis of Compound 16: (6-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0120]



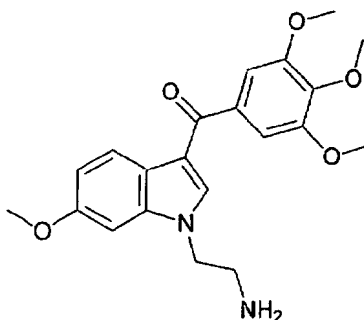
[0121] Compound 16 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0122] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 9H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 6.80 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).

[0123] MS (EI): m/z 356 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$).

Example 17. Synthesis of Compound 17: [1-(2-amino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0124]



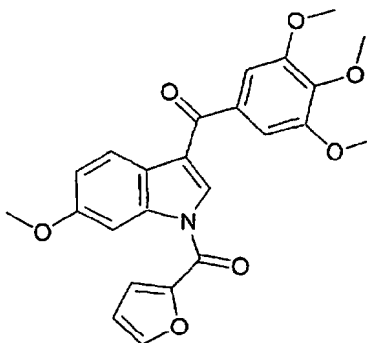
[0125] Compound 17 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0126] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 1.93 (br, 2H, NH_2), 3.15 (br, 2H), 3.89 (s, 9H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.19 (t, $J = 5.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H).

[0127] MS (EI): m/z 385 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$).

Example 18. Synthesis of Compound 18: [1-(furan-2-carbonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0128]



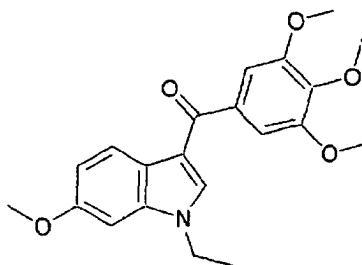
[0129] Compound 18 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 5.

[0130] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.91 (s, 9H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.67 (dd, $J = 3.6, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.06 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (s, 2H), 7.52 (dd, $J = 3.6, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, $J = 1.8, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H).

[0131] MS (EI). m/z 436 ($\text{M}+\text{H}$).

Example 19. Synthesis of Compound 19: (1-ethyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

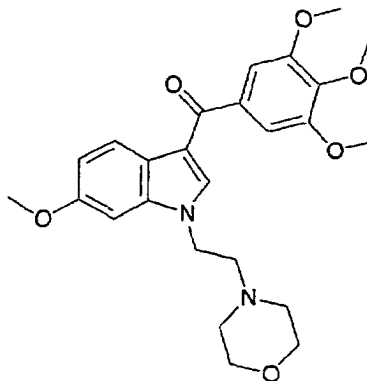
[0132]



[0133] Compound 19 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0134] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 1.49 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 3.88 (s, 9H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.15 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.82 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).[0135] MS (EI): m/z 370 (M+H).Example 20. Synthesis of Compound 20: [6-methoxy-1-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0136]



[0137] Compound 20 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0138] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.48 (t, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 4H), 2.79 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.66 (t, $J = 4.5$ Hz, 4H), 3.87 (s, 9H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.22 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).[0139] MS (EI): m/z 455 (M+H).

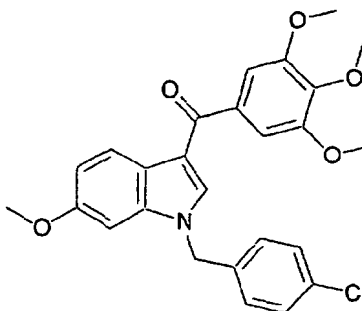
Example 21 Synthesis of Compound 21 [1-(4-chloro-benzyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0140]

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[0141] Compound 21 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0142] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , Δ (ppm): 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 6H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 6.73 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 7.06 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H).

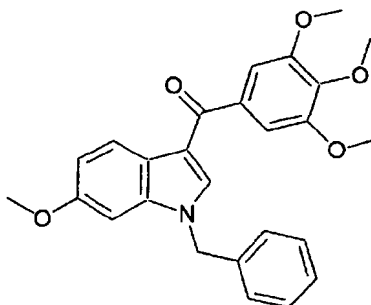
[0143] MS (EI): m/z 466 ($M+H$).25 Example 22. Synthesis of Compound 22: (1-benzyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0144]

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[0145] Compound 22 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 3.

[0146] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , Δ (ppm): 3.82 (s, 9H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 6.80 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (s, 2H), 7.18 (m, 2H), 7.32 (m, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 8.27 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).

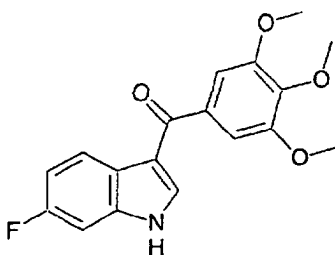
[0147] MS (EI): m/z 432 ($M+H$).

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Example 23. Synthesis of Compound 23: (6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

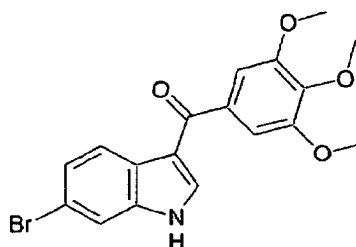
[0148]



[0149] Compound 23 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0150] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 7.06-7.13 (m, 3H), 7.28 (dd, $J = 9.6, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 8.19-8.23 (m, 1H), 12.06 (br, 1H, NH).[0151] MS (EI): m/z 330 (M+H).Example 24. Synthesis of Compound 24: (6-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

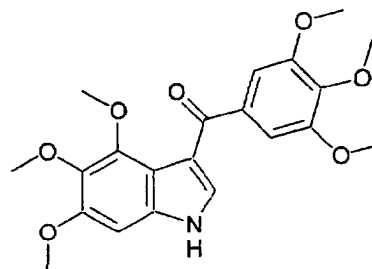
[0152]



[0153] Compound 24 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0154] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 6H), 7.09 (s, 2H), 7.38 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 12.13 (br, 1H, NH).[0155] MS (EI): m/z 390 (M+H).Example 25. Synthesis of Compound 25: (4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0156]



[0157] Compound 25 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

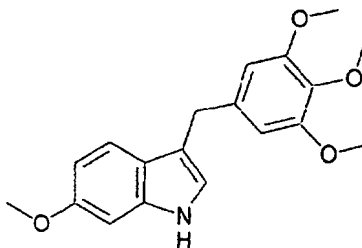
[0158] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 6H), 3.78 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H).

7.67 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 11.69 (br. 1H, NH)

[0159] MS (EI): m/z 402 (M+H).

Example 26 Synthesis of Compound 26: 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzyl)-1H-indole

[0160]



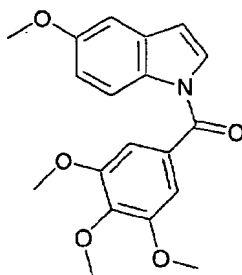
[0161] To a stirred solution of (6-Methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone (Compound 1) (90 mg, 0.26 mmol) and NaBH_4 (98 mg, 2.6 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was heated to reflux. After 24 h, the reaction mixture was quenched by H_2O at 0°C and extracted by CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried by MgSO_4 , then chromatographed under the conditions (EA : *n*-hexane = 1 : 2) to afford Compound 26 as a colorless oil

[0162] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm) 3.79(s, 9), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 6.52 (s, 2H), 6.77 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (br, 1H, NH).

[0163] MS (EI): m/z 328 (M+H).

Example 27. Synthesis of Compound 27: (5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

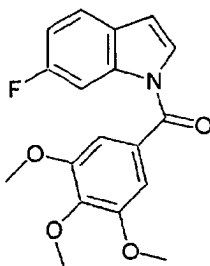
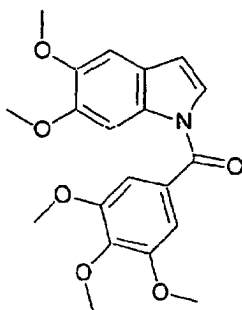
[0164]



[0165] To a solution of 5-methoxyindole (1 g, 6.79 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added NaO^tBu (0.98 g, 10.19 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 15 min. 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride (2.35 g, 10.19 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture in one portion. After 15 hr, it was evaporated, and the residue was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL x 3). The combined extracts were dried by MgSO_4 and evaporated to give a yellow oil which was chromatographed by silica gel (EtOAc : *n*-hexane = 1 : 3) to afford Compound 26 (2.03 g, 88%) as a pale white solid.

[0166] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm) 3.91 (s, 9H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.56 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 2H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.07 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).

[0167] MS (EI): m/z 342 (M+H).

Example 28. Synthesis of Compound 28: (6-fluoro-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone**[0168]****[0169]** Compound 28 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.**[0170]** ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 6.60 (dd, $J = 3.6, 0.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 7.05-7.12 (m, 1H), 7.37 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.55 (m, 1H), 8.14 (dd, $J = 10.2, 2.4$ Hz, 1H).**[0171]** MS (EI): m/z 330 (M+H).Example 29. Synthesis of Compound 29: (5,6-dimethoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone**[0172]****[0173]** Compound 29 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.**[0174]** ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.88 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 6.51 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 2H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H).**[0175]** MS (EI): m/z 372 (M+H).

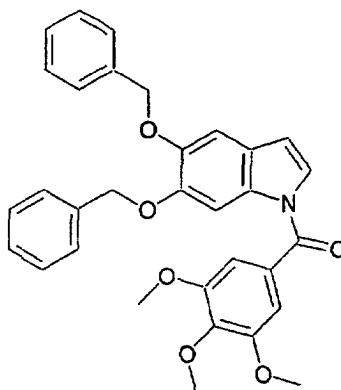
Example 30. Synthesis of Compound 30: (5,6-bis-benzyloxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0176]

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[0177] Compound 30 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.

[0178] $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.89 (s, 6H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 5.26 (s, 2H), 6.48 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (s, 2H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.47-7.54 (m, 4H), 8.14 (s, 1H).[0179] MS (EI). m/z 524 (M+H).

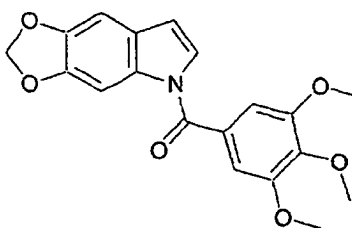
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Example 31. Synthesis of Compound 31: [1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-5-yl-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0180]

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[0181] Compound 31 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.

[0182] $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.93 (s, 6H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.02 (s, 2H), 6.49 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (m, 3H), 7.23 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H).[0183] MS (EI). m/z 356 (M+H).

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Example 32. Synthesis of Compound 32: [3-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-5-methoxy-indol-1-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0184]

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[0185] Compound 32 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.

[0186] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.5 (s, 6H), 2.86-2.95 (m, 4H), 3.83 (s, 9H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 6.88 (s, 2H), 6.89-6.92 (m, 1H), 7.04 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 9.25 (br. 1H, NH).[0187] MS (EI): m/z 413 (M+H).

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Example 33. Synthesis of Compound 33: N-[2-[5-Methoxy-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-ethyl]-acetamide

[0188]

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[0189] Compound 33 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.

[0190] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 1.92 (s, 3H), 2.86 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.52 (dd, $J = 6.6, 13.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 9H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 5.84 (br, 1H, NH), 6.97 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H).

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[0191] MS (EI): m/z 427 (M+H).

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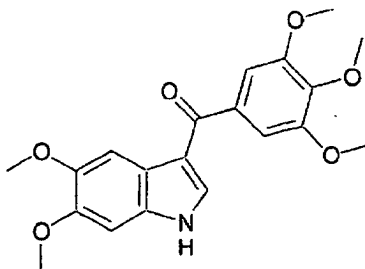
Example 34 Synthesis of Compound 34 (5,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0192]

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[0193] Compound 34 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0194] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.89 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 6H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 6.93 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 7.59 (d, $J=2.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 8.72 (s, 1H).

20 [0195] MS(EI): m/z 372 (M+H).

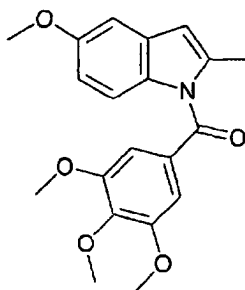
Example 35. Synthesis of Compound 35: (5-methoxy-2-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0196]

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[0197] Compound 35 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 27.

40 [0198] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 9H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.34 (t, $J=0.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, $J=9, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, $J=2.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 2H), 6.97 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H).

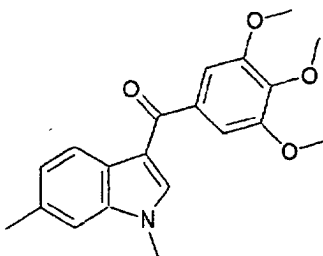
[0199] MS(EI): m/z 356(M+H)

Example 36. Synthesis of Compound 36: (1,6-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

45 [0200]

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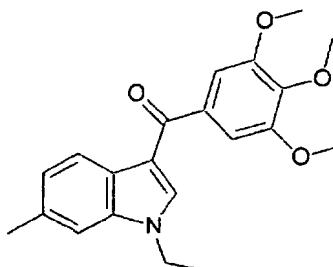
[0201] Compound 36 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 16.

[0202] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.52 (s, 3H), 3.82 (2, 3H), 3.89 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.18~7.15 (m, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H).

[0203] MS(EI): m/z 340 (M+H).

5 Example 37. Synthesis of Compound 37: (1-ethyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0204]



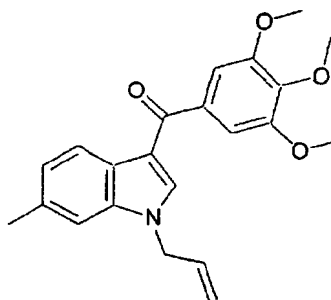
[0205] Compound 37 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 36.

[0206] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 1.52 (t, $J=7.3$ Hz, 3H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 4.20 (q, $J=7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.17 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J=8.1$ Hz, 1H).

[0207] MS(EI): m/z 354 (M+H).

25 Example 38. Synthesis of Compound 38: (1-allyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0208]



[0209] Compound 38 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 4.

[0210] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.51 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 4.75 (dt, $J=5.4$, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 5.26 (dt, $J=5.4$, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 5.174 (dd, $J=17.1$, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (dd, $J=10.5$, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 7.18~7.15 (m, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H).

[0211] MS(EI): m/z 366 (M+H).

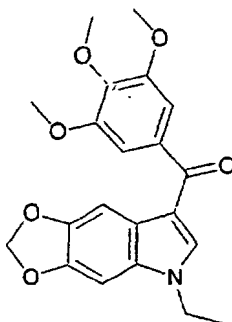
Example 39. Synthesis of Compound 39: (5-ethyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0212]

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[0213] Compound 39 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 37.

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[0214] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 1.47 (t, $J=7.3$ Hz, 3H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 4.132 (q, $J=7.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 6.00 (s, 2H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H).[0215] MS(EI): m/z 384 (M+H).Example 40. Synthesis of Compound 40: (5-methyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

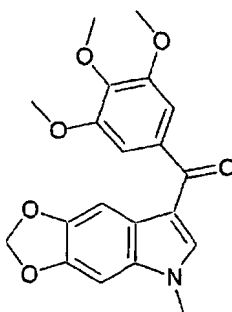
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[0216]

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[0217] Compound 40 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 36.

[0218] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 6.01 (s, 2H), 6.81 (d, $J=0.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J=1$ Hz, 1H).

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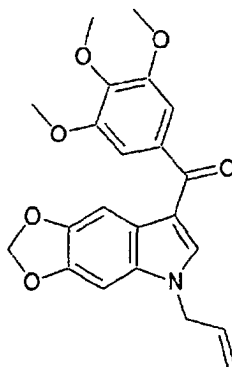
[0219] MS(EI): m/z 370 (M+H).

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Example 41. Synthesis of Compound 41: (5-allyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

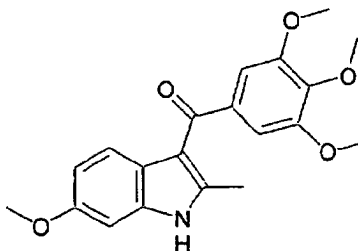
[0220]



[0221] Compound 41 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 38.

[0222] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 4.69 (dt, $J=5.4$, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 5.15 (dd, $J=17$, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (dd, $J=9$, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.03~5.94 (m, 3H), 7.68 (d, $J=1$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J=1$ Hz, 1H).[0223] MS(EI): m/z 396 ($M+H$).Example 42 Synthesis of Compound 42: (6-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0224]

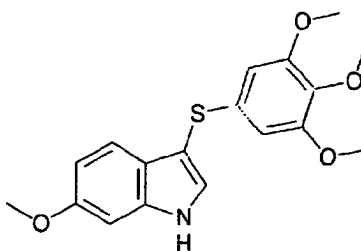


[0225] Compound 42 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0226] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.52 (s, 3H), 3.80 (s, 9H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 6.73 (dd, $J=8.7$, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, $J=2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.05 (s, 2H), 7.35 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H).[0227] MS(EI): m/z 356 ($M+H$).

Example 43 Synthesis of Compound 43: 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenylsulfanyl)-1H-indole

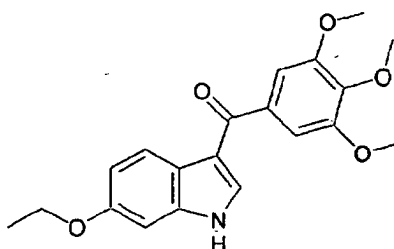
[0228]



[0229] Compound 43 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 36.

[0230] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , Δ (ppm): 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 6H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 6.37 (s, 2H), 6.82 (dd, $J=8.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, $J=2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, $J=2.4$ Hz, 1H); 7.47 (d, $J=8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H).[0231] MS(EI): m/z 346 (M+H).Example 44. Synthesis of Compound 44: (6-ethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

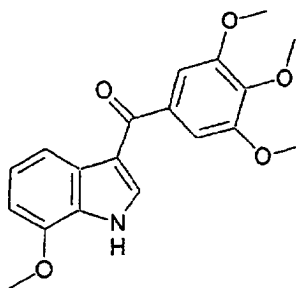
[0232]



[0233] Compound 44 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0234] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , Δ (ppm): 1.47 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 3H), 3.9 (s, 6H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 4.09 (q, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.99 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (s, 2H), 7.63 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.63 (br, 1H, NH).[0235] MS(EI): m/z 356 (M+H).Example 45 Synthesis of Compound 45: (7-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0236]



[0237] Compound 45 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0238] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm) 3.90(s, 6H), 3.94(s, 3H), 3.99(s, 3H), 6.78(d, $J=7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.13 (s, 2H), 7.26 (d, $J=7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1H), 7.93(d, $J=8.1$, 1 H), 8.96 (br, 1H, NH).

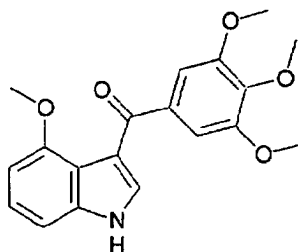
[0239] MS(EI): m/z 342 (M+H).

5 Example 46. Synthesis of Compound 46: (4-Methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0240]

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[0241] Compound 46 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0242] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.79(s, 6H), 3.85(s, 3H), 3.94(s, 3H), 6.66(d, $J=7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.08(d, $J=8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.19(s, 2H), 7.23(d, $J=8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.54(d, $J=8.1$ Hz, 1H), 8.71 (br, 1H, NH).

[0243] MS(EI): m/z 342 (M+H).

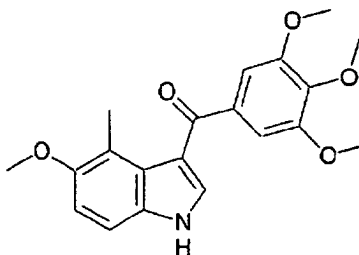
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Example 47. Synthesis of Compound 47: (5-Methoxy-4-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0244]

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[0245] Compound 47 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0246] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.56 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 6H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.99 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (s, 2H), 7.22 (d, $J=9.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1H), 9.10 (br, 1H, NH).

[0247] MS(EI): m/z 356 (M+H).

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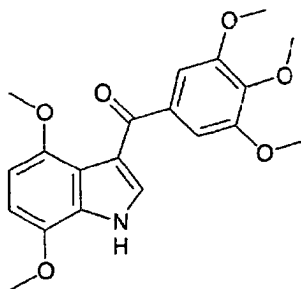
Example 48. Synthesis of Compound 48: (4,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0248]

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[0249] Compound 48 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

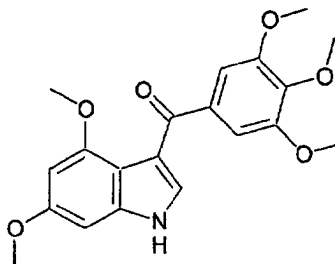
[0250] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.51 (d, $J = 8.4$, 1 H), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.4$, 1H), 7.17 (s, 2H), 7.53 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.00 (br, 1H. NH).20 [0251] MS(EI): m/z 372 (M+H).Example 49. Synthesis of Compound 49: (4,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0252]

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[0253] Compound 49 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

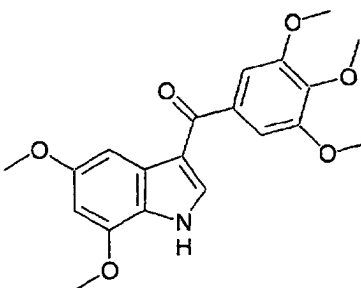
[0254] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 6H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 6.33 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.55 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.17 (s, 2H), 7.45 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.17 (br, 1H. NH).40 [0255] MS(EI): m/z 372 (M+H).Example 50. Synthesis of Compound 50: (5,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0256]

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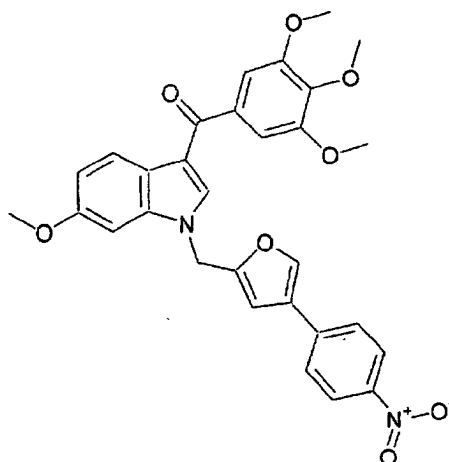
[0257] Compound 50 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1

[0258] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.85~3.97 (m, 15H), 6.46 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.79 (br, 1H, NH).

[0259] MS(EI): m/z 372 (M+H).

Example 51. Synthesis of Compound 51: {6-methoxy-1-[4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-furan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-
-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0260]



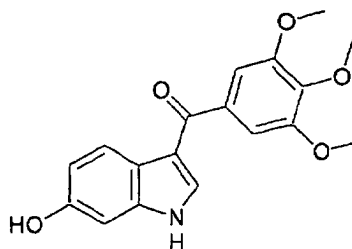
[0261] Compound 51 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 9.

[0262] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 6.45 (s, 1H), 6.87 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.89 (dd, $J = 6.6, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.27 (dd, $J = 6.5, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 9.08 (br, 1H, NH).

[0263] MS (EI): m/z 541 (M+H).

Example 52. Synthesis of Compound 52: (6-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0264]



[0265] Compound 52 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0266] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 6H), 6.80 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 2H), 7.65 (d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.95 (br, 1H).

[0267] MS (EI): m/z 328 (M+H).

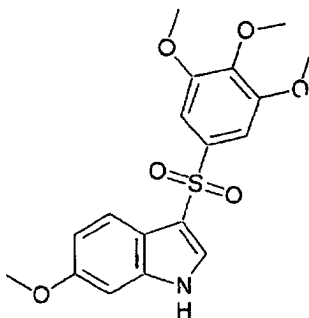
Example 53. Synthesis of Compound 53: 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole

[0268]

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[0269] Compound 53 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 43.

[0270] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 3.77(s, 3H), 3.83(s, 3H), 3.86(s, 6H), 6.85(d, $J=2.1\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.89(dd, $J=8.7, 1.5\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.25(s, 1H), 7.72(d, $J=2.4\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 7.76(d, $J=8.7\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 9.11 (br, s, 1H).

[0271] MS(EI): m/z 378 (M+H).Example 54. Synthesis of Compound 54: [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

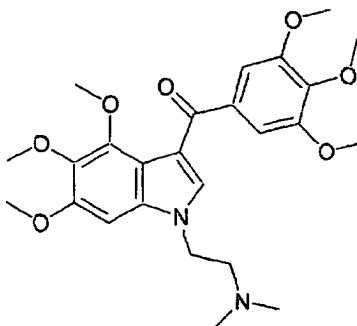
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[0272]

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[0273] Compound 54 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 15.

[0274] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), Δ (ppm): 2.29(s, 6H), 2.70(t, $J=6.8\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 3.87(s, 6H), 3.89(s, 3H), 3.92(s, 3H), 3.94(s, 3H), 3.94(s, 3H), 4.15(t, $J=6.8\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 6.62(s, 1H), 7.15(s, 2H), 7.41 (s, 3H).

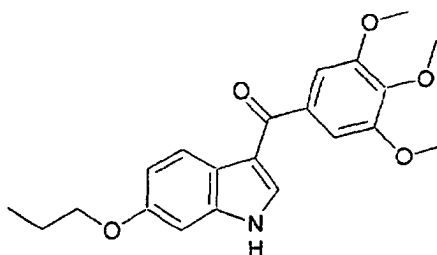
[0275] MS(EI): m/z 473 (M+H).

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Example 55. Synthesis of Compound 55: (6-propoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0276]

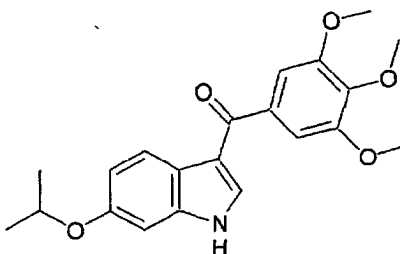


[0277] Compound 55 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0278] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 1.03 (t, $J=7.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.81 (t, $J=7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 6H), 3.84 (m, 2H), 3.91 (m, 3H), 6.85 (d, $J=2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (dd, $J=8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.57 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.61 (br, 1H, NH).

[0279] MS (EI): m/z 370 ($M+H$).Example 56. Synthesis of Compound 56: (6-isopropoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone

[0280]



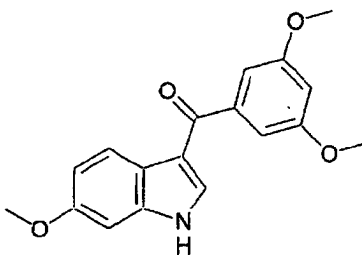
[0281] Compound 56 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0282] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 1.28 (d, $J=6$ Hz, 6H), 3.80 (s, 6H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 4.48 (m, 1H), 6.87 (d, $J=2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (dd, $J=8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 2H), 7.59 (d, $J=3$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J=8.7$ Hz, 1H), 9.75 (br, 1H, NH).

[0283] MS (EI): m/z 370 ($M+H$).

Example 57. Synthesis of Compound 57: (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone

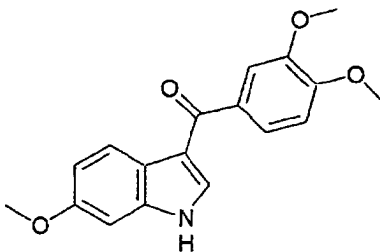
[0284]



[0285] Compound 57 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0286] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 6.64(t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.01 (m, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.31 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.76 (br, 1H, NH).[0287] MS (EI): m/z 312 (M+H)Example 58. Synthesis of Compound 58: (3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone

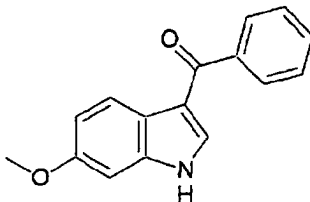
[0288]



[0289] Compound 58 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0290] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 6.81(d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.86(d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.96(d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (dd, $J = 2.1, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.52(d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 9.25 (br, 1H, NH).[0291] MS (EI): m/z 312 (M+H)Example 59. Synthesis of Compound 59: (6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone

[0292]



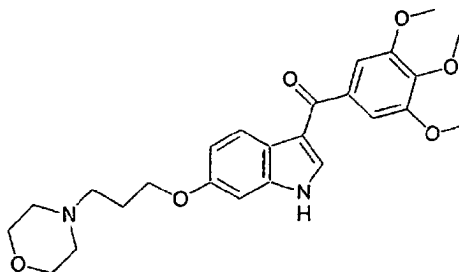
[0293] Compound 59 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0294] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 3.87 (s, 3H), 6.91 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.57 (m, 4H), 7.82 (dd, $J = 6.6, 1.8$ Hz, 2H), 8.29 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.52 (br, 1H, NH).

[0295] MS (EI): m/z 252 (M+H)

5 Example 60. Synthesis of Compound 60: [6-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propoxy)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0296]



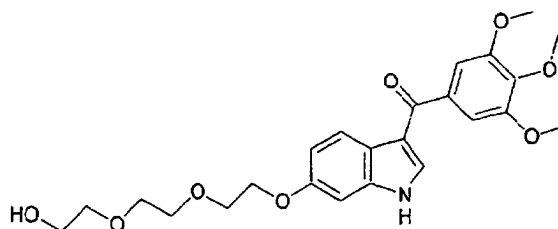
[0297] Compound 60 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

[0298] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 2.02 (m, 2H), 2.49-2.60 (m, 6H), 2.02 (m, 2H), 3.74 (m, 4H), 3.89 (s, 6H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.06 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 2H), 7.61 (d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.77 (br, 1H, NH).

[0299] MS (EI): m/z 455 (M+H).

25 Example 61 Synthesis of Compound 61: (6-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-ethoxy]-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone

[0300]



[0301] Compound 61 was prepared in a similar manner as described in Example 1.

45 [0302] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3), δ (ppm): 3.54-3.80 (m, 8H), 3.88-3.91 (m, 11H), 4.17-4.20 (m, 2H), 6.93 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H).

[0303] MS (EI): m/z 460 (M+H).

50 Example 62. In vitro assays

[0304] **Cell Growth Inhibition Assay:** MCF-7 breast carcinoma cells were maintained in plastic dishes in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum. For *in vitro* treatment, tumor cells were seeded in 100 mL of culture medium/well in 96-well plates to a final cell density of 6×10^3 cell/mL and incubated in a CO_2 incubator at 37°C for 24 h. The cells were treated with at least five different concentrations of a test indole compound, and incubated in a CO_2 incubator at 37°C for 72 h. The number of viable cells was estimated using MTS assay and absorbance was measured at 490 nm. Cytotoxicity of the test compounds was expressed in terms of IC_{50} values. The values presented represent averages of three independent experiments, each with duplicate samples.

55 [0305] In addition, indole compounds described in the "Summary" section were also test on HT-29 colon carcinoma

cell line, as well as Hepa-G2 hepatic cell line. At least 28 compounds have IC_{50} values of at least $5 \mu M$. Unexpectedly, some of the test compounds have IC_{50} values as low as <10 nM.

[0306] Tubulin Polymerization Assay: Turbidimetric assays of microtubule were performed as described by Lopes *et al.* (1997, *Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol.* 41: 37-47) and manual of Cytoskeleton with some modification. MAP-rich tubulin (2 mg/ml) was preincubated in polymerization buffer (0.1 M PIPES, pH 6.9, 1 mM $MgCl_2$) with drug at $4^\circ C$ for 2 min before the addition of 1 mM GTP. The samples were then rapidly warmed to $37^\circ C$ in a 96-well plate thermostatically controlled spectrophotometer and measuring the change at 350 nm with time. Results show that a test indole compound of $2 \mu M$ inhibited tubulin polymerization.

[0307] Cell Growth Inhibition Assay on Multiple-drug Resistant Human Cancer Lines: Indole compounds were tested against several panels of drug-resistant cell lines. It is well known that several anti-mitotic agents, including vinca alkaloid (vincristine, vinblastine) and taxol, have been introduced in clinic to treat various human cancers. Vinca alkaloid resistance has been attributed to a number of mechanisms associated with multi-drug resistance (MDR) phenotype including overexpression of p-glycoprotein and the multi-drug resistant-associated protein (MRP). The mechanisms responsible for taxol resistance include overexpression of p-glycoprotein and mutation of tubulin. For comparison, three anti-mitotic agents, i.e., Vincristine, VP-16, Cisplatin, CPT (camptothecin), and Taxol (paclitaxel) were also tested against several panels of drug-resistant cell lines.

[0308] KB-Vin10, a vincristine-resistant cell line derived from its parental cell line KB, showed over expression of p-glycoprotein. HONECis-6, derived from cell line HONE-1, showed resistant to an alkylating agent such as cisplatin. The mechanism of the cisplatin-resistance is under investigation. KB 100, i.e., camptothecin (CPT)-resistant cell line, displayed down regulation of topoisomerase I and an undefined mechanism responsible for drug resistance. The mechanisms responsible for VP16-resistance (KB7D) were down-regulation of topoisomerase II and overexpression of MRP 1. CPT30, a CPT-resistant cell line showed quantitatively and qualitative change of topoisomerase I. KBtaxol-5 showed mutation of tubulin.

[0309] In addition, indole compounds described in the "Summary" section were also tested on the A549 lung cell line, MESSA uterine cell line, MKN45 stomach cell line, SW480 colon cell line, NUGC3 stomach cell line, and MESSA/DX5 uterine cell line

[0310] The results shown in Tables 1 and 2 indicate that indole compounds described in the "Summary" section are strong anti-mitotic agents, and are useful in treatment of various cancers, including multiple-drug resistant cancers

Table 1.

Cytotoxicity of indole compounds against various human cancer resistant cell lines (nM)									
Cell line	KB	KB -Vin10	HONE -1	HONECis -6	KB100	KB100R	KB7D	KB7DR	KBtaxol -5
Cell type	Oral	Vin. Res	NPC	Cis Res.	CPT Res	Reverse CPT Res	VP-16 Res	Reverse VP-16 Res.	Taxol Res.
Compound 1	6	7	4	4.5	8	12	4	6	7
Compound 6	13	9.6	19	19	18	18	8	15	37
Compound 27	94	85	40	40	83	81	41	46	100
Vincristine	1	43	0.5	0.6			1920	337	
VP-16	500						44000	3500	
Cisplatin	3	5	3000	15000					
CPT	26	400			1286		133		
Taxol	10								80

Table 2.

Cytotoxicity of indole compounds against various human cancer cell lines (nM)								
Cell line	A549	MESSA	MKN45	SW480	NUGC	MCF7	MESSA/DX5	HONE-1
Cell type	Lung	Uterine	Stomach	Colon	Stomach	Breast	Uterine	NPC
Compound 1	17.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.6	3.8	4.0
Compound 33	6.0	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	0.9	2.7	2.5

Example 63. *In vivo* assay

[0311] *CAM Assay for Antiangiogenic Potency:* Test compounds were dissolved in a 2.5% aqueous agarose solution (final concentration: 1-20 mg/mL). For the preparation of the pellets, 10 μ L of these solutions were applied dropwise on circular Teflon supports of 3 mm in diameter and then cooled to room temperature at once. After incubation at 37 °C and relative humidity of 80% for 65-70 h, the fertilized hens' eggs were positioned in a horizontal position and rotated several times. Before the opening on the snub side, 10 mL of albumin were aspirated from a hole on the pointed side. At two-third of the height (from the pointed side), the eggs were traced with a scalpel, and the shells were removed with forceps. The aperture (cavity) was covered with keep-fresh film, and the eggs were incubated at 37 °C at a relative humidity of 80% for 75 h. When the formed chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) had approximately a diameter of 2 cm, one pellet (1 pellet/ egg) was placed on it. The eggs were incubated for 1 day and subsequently evaluated under the stereomicroscope. Three compounds were tested, and all show anti-angio genesis activities.

[0312] *Tumor Regression Models:* The procedures of cancer cell implantation were similar to those previously reported in Chen et al., *Cancer Res*, (1998) 58:2777-2783, with modifications. Male CD1 nude mice (5~6 weeks old) were purchased from Charles River Laboratories (Wilmington, MA, USA). Human MKN45 and KB cancer cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 plus 10% fetal bovine serum. Each animal was subcutaneously implanted with 5×10^5 MKN45 or 1×10^6 KB cells in 0.1 ml at one flank. Tumor growth was examined three times a week after implantation. The volume of tumor was measured with a caliper and calculated as $1/2 \times \text{length} \times \text{width}^2$ in mm^3 . Test compounds were dissolved completely in a vehicle mixture of dimethyl sulfoxide:cremophor:saline (1:4:15). When the size of a growing tumor reached approximately 100 mm^3 , the mice were treated with test compounds intravenously from tail veins at a concentration of 50 mg/kg daily for two weeks. Mice in a control group were treated with the solvent vehicle only. Tumor sizes and body weights were measured twice a week and after the mice were sacrificed.

[0313] Compound 1 and cisplatin were tested. When tested on cell line MKN45, Compound 1 exhibited higher activity in inhibiting tumor growth than cisplatin. When tested on cell lines KB and MKN 45, Compound 1 and cisplatin administered together exhibited higher activity in inhibiting tumor growth than cisplatin administered alone.

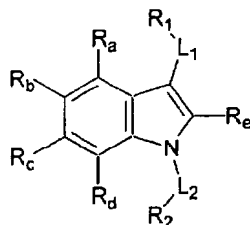
OTHER EMBODIMENTS

[0314] All of the features disclosed in this specification may be combined in any combination. Each feature disclosed in this specification may be replaced by an alternative feature serving the same, equivalent, or similar purpose. Thus, unless expressly stated otherwise, each feature disclosed is only an example of a generic series of equivalent or similar features.

[0315] From the above description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of the present invention, and without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions. For example, compounds structurally analogous the indole compounds of this invention also can be made, screened for their anti-cancer activities, and used to practice this invention. Thus, other embodiments are also within the claims.

Claims

1. A compound of the following formula:



wherein

L_1 is C(O);

L_2 is a bond;

R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl;

R_2 is H, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety;

each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), or O(CH₂)_n-PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; and

R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR';

in which each of R, R', and R'', independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl, and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

2. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy.

3. The compound of claim 2, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.

4. The compound of claim 1, wherein R_e is H or alkyl.

5. The compound of claim 4, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.

6. The compound of claim 5, wherein each of R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen.

7. The compound of claim 6, wherein R_e is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H.

8. The compound of claim 7, wherein R_2 is H, OR, SO₂R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR', in which each of R and R', independently, is H, alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl.

9. The compound of claim 5, wherein R_b and R_c taken together are O(CH₂)_nO, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2.

10. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is

(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;

(6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;

6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester;

(1-methanesulfonyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;

6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid dimethylamide;

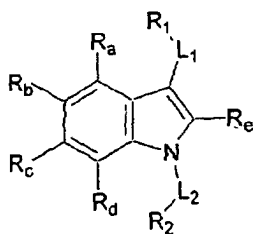
6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid phenyl ester;

[1-(5-dimethylamino-naphthalene-1-sulfonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;

(6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;

(6-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone,
 (6-ethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (7-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methoxy-4-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-propoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-isopropoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone;
 (3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone,
 [6-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propoxy)-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-{2-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-ethoxy}-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone;
 4-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-sulfonyl]-benzoic acid, and
 (5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone.

11. A compound of the following formula:



wherein

L_1 is C(O);

L_2 is a bond;

R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl;

R_2 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl;

each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), O(CH₂)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR'), or O(CH₂)_n-PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are O(CH₂)_nO; and

R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO₂R, SO₃R, SO₂NRR', SR, NRR', NRSO₂NR'R'', NRSO₂R', NRSO₃R', NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR',

in which each of R, R', and R'', independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5

12. The compound of claim 11, wherein R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy.

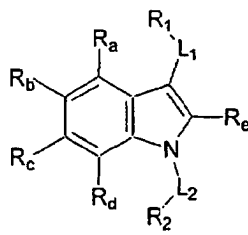
13. The compound of claim 12, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.

14. The compound of claim 11, wherein R_e is H or alkyl.

15. The compound of claim 14, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl

16. The compound of claim 15, wherein each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen
17. The compound of claim 16, wherein R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H
18. The compound of claim 17, wherein R_2 is alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl
19. The compound of claim 15, wherein R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2.
20. The compound of claim 11, wherein the compound is
- (6-methoxy-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-allyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(2-pipendin-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1-prop-2-ynyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1-(2-amino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-ethyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone,
 [1-(4-chloro-benzyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-benzyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1,6-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-ethyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-allyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-ethyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-allyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 {6-methoxy-1-[4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-furan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone; and
 [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone.

21. A compound of the following formula:



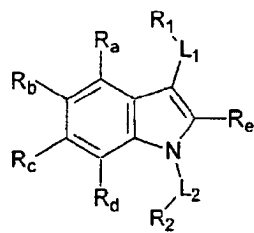
wherein

- L_1 is C(O);
 L_2 is a bond,
 R_1 is aryl or heteroaryl,
 R_2 is COR'' ,
 each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR''R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR''R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n-PEG$, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and
 R_e is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR''R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR''R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR''R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR';
 in which each of R, R', and R'' independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; R''' is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

22. The compound of claim 21, wherein R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy
23. The compound of claim 22, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.
24. The compound of claim 21, wherein R_6 is H or alkyl.
25. The compound of claim 24, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.
26. The compound of claim 25, wherein each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen.
27. The compound of claim 26, wherein R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H.
28. The compound of claim 27, wherein R'' is alkyl, alkenyl, heterocyclyl, or heteroaryl.
29. The compound of claim 21, wherein the compound is

[6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 1-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-3-phenyl-propenone;
 [1-(furan-2-carbonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 {2-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-2-oxo-ethyl}-carbamic acid 9H-fluoren-9-yl-methyl ester;
 [6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-3-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone; and
 [6-methoxy-1-(thiophene-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone.

30. A compound of the following formula:



wherein

L_1 is a bond;

L_2 is C(O);

R_1 is H, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety;

R_2 is aryl or heteroaryl;

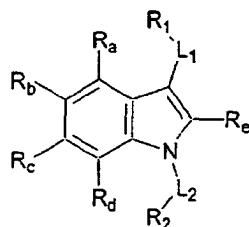
each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n-PEG$, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and

R_e is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cyclyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, or C(O)NRR';

in which each of R , R' , and R'' independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

31. The compound of claim 30, wherein R_2 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy.

32. The compound of claim 31, wherein R_2 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl
33. The compound of claim 30, wherein R_c is H or alkyl.
- 5 34. The compound of claim 33, wherein R_2 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.
35. The compound of claim 34, wherein each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen.
36. The compound of claim 35, wherein R_b is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_c , and R_d is H.
- 10 37. The compound of claim 36, wherein R_1 is H or alkyl
38. The compound of claim 34, wherein R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2
- 15 39. The compound of claim 33, wherein R_2 is 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl.
40. The compound of claim 31, wherein the compound is
- 20 (5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-fluoro-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,6-dimethoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,6-bis-benzyloxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-5-yl-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 25 [3-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 N-{2-[5-methoxy-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-ethyl}-acetamide;
 (5-methoxy-2-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone; and
 (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-methanone.
- 30 41. A compound of the following formula:

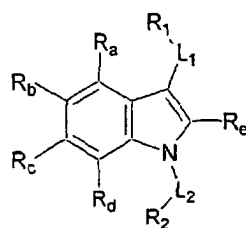


wherein

- 45 L_1 is O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;
 L_2 is a bond;
 R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy; and
 each of R_2 , R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e , independently, is, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR,
 OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, NRC
 50 (O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)$
 (OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety,
 or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$;
 in which each of R, R', and R'', independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or hetero-
 cyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.
- 55 42. The compound of claim 41, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.
43. The compound of claim 41, wherein R_e is H or alkyl.

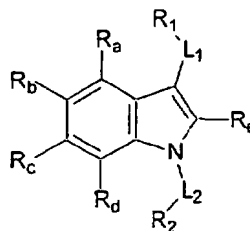
44. The compound of claim 43, wherein R_1 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl
45. The compound of claim 44, wherein each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen.
- 5 46. The compound of claim 45, wherein R_c is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_b , and R_d is H.
47. The compound of claim 44, wherein R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which n is 1 or 2.
- 10 48. The compound of claim 41, wherein the compound is
- 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzyl)-1H-indole;
6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenylsulfanyl)-1H-indol; and
6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole.

- 15 49. A compound of the following formula:



- wherein
- 30 L_1 is a bond;
 L_2 is O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;
 R_2 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl tri-substituted with alkyloxy; and
each of R_1 , R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e , independently, is H, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR,
OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, NRC
35 (O)R', NRC(O)NR'R'', NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R'', C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)$
(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety,
or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$;
in which each of R , R' , and R'' , independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or hetero-
cyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

- 40 50. The compound of claim 49, wherein R_2 is 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl.
51. The compound of claim 49, wherein R_e is H or alkyl.
- 45 52. The compound of claim 51, wherein each of R_a , R_b , R_c , and R_d , independently, is H, alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen
53. The compound of claim 52, wherein R_b is alkyloxy, alkyl, or halogen, and each of R_a , R_c , and R_d is H.
54. The compound of claim 51, wherein R_b and R_c taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$, and each of R_a and R_d is H, in which
50 n is 1 or 2.
55. A compound of the following formula:



wherein

L_1 is O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;

L_2 is a bond;

R_1 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl di-substituted with alkyloxy, and

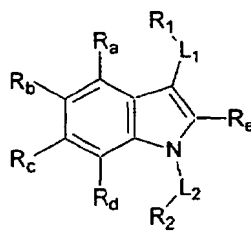
each of R_2 , R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e , independently, is: halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $C(O)NRR'$, $OP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety,

or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$;

in which each of R , R' , and R'' , independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

56. The compound of claim 55, wherein R_1 is 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl.

57. A compound of the following formula:



wherein

L_1 is a bond;

L_2 is O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;

R_2 is 5, 6, or 7-member aryl or heteroaryl di-substituted with alkyloxy; and

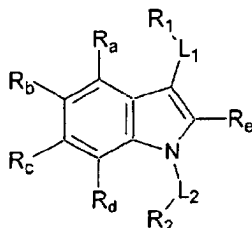
each of R_1 , R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e , independently, is: halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, $OC(O)R$, $OC(O)OR$, $OC(O)NRR'$, SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR' , $NRSO_2NR''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR''$, $C(O)R$, $C(O)OR$, $C(O)NRR'$, $OP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety,

or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$;

in which each of R , R' , and R'' , independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl or heterocyclyl, and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

58. The compound of claim 57, wherein R_2 is 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl.

59. Use of a compound of the following formula:



wherein

each of L_1 and L_2 , independently, is a bond, C(O), O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ; in which if one of L_1 and L_2 is a bond, the other one is C(O), O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;

each of R_1 and R_2 , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety;

each of R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d and R_e , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, $NRC(O)R'$, $NRC(O)NR'R''$, $NRC(O)OR'$, $NRC(N)NR'R''$, C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR')(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR')(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and

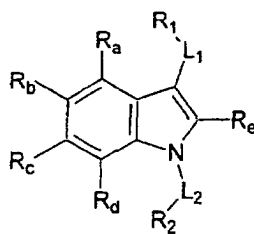
in which each of R, R', and R'', independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer.

60. The use of claim 59, wherein the compound is

(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-allyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester;
 (1-methanesulfonyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(morpholine-4-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(2-piperidin-1-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1-prop-2-ynyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid dimethylamide;
 1-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-3-phenyl-propenone;
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-carboxylic acid phenyl ester;
 [1-(5-dimethylamino-naphthalene-1-sulfonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1-(2-amino-ethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1-(furan-2-carbonyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-ethyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [1-(4-chloro-benzyl)-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-benzyl-6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-bromo-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-1H-indole;
 (5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-fluoro-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,6-dimethoxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,6-bis-benzyloxy-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;

[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-5-yl-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [3-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-5-methoxy-indol-1-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 N-[2-[5-methoxy-1-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-ethyl]-acetamide;
 (5,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methoxy-2-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1,6-dimethyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-ethyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (1-allyl-6-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-ethyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-allyl-5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenylsulfanyl)-1H-indole;
 (6-ethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (7-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methoxy-4-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (4,6-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5,7-dimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 {6-methoxy-1-[4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-furan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-3-yl}-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-hydroxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzenesulfonyl)-1H-indole;
 [1-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-4,5,6-trimethoxy-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone;
 (6-propoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-isopropoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone;
 (3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-methanone;
 (6-methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)-phenyl-methanone;
 [6-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propoxy)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (6-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy-ethoxy)-ethoxy]-ethoxy]-1H-indol-3-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-methanone;
 4-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indole-1-sulfonyl]-benzoic acid;
 (5H-[1,3]dioxolo[4,5-f]indol-7-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 {2-[6-methoxy-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)-indol-1-yl]-2-oxo-ethyl}-carbamic acid 9H-fluoren-9-yl-methyl ester;
 [6-methoxy-1-(pyridine-3-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 [6-methoxy-1-(thiophene-2-carbonyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone;
 (5-methyl-indol-1-yl)-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-methanone; and
 (3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-(5-methoxy-indol-1-yl)-methanone.

61. Use of a compound of the following formula:



wherein

each of L_1 and L_2 , independently, is a bond, C(O), O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ; in which if one of L_1 and L_2 is a bond, the other one is C(O), O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;

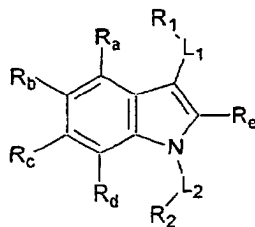
each of R_1 and R_2 , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, NRC(O)R', NRC(O)

NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R". C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety;

each of R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d and R_e , independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and

in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, in the manufacture of a medicament for the inhibition of tubulin polymerisation in a subject in need thereof.

62. Use of a compound of the following formula:



wherein

each of L_1 and L_2 , independently, is a bond, C(O), O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ; in which if one of L_1 and L_2 is a bond, the other one is C(O), O, S, NR, SO_2 , or CH_2 ;

each of R_1 and R_2 , independently, is R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', an amino acid moiety, a polypeptide moiety, a carbohydrate moiety, or a PEG moiety;

each of R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d and R_e , independently, R, halogen, nitro, nitroso, cyano, azide, isothionitro, OR, OC(O)R, OC(O)OR, OC(O)NRR', SO_2R , SO_3R , SO_2NRR' , SR, NRR', $NRSO_2NR'R''$, $NRSO_2R'$, $NRSO_3R'$, NRC(O)R', NRC(O)NR'R", NRC(O)OR', NRC(N)NR'R", C(O)R, C(O)OR, C(O)NRR', OP(O)(OR)(OR'), $O(CH_2)_nOP(O)(OR)(OR')$, or $O(CH_2)_n$ -PEG, or R_b and R_c , R_a and R_b , or R_c and R_d taken together are $O(CH_2)_nO$; and

in which each of R, R', and R", independently, is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cyclyl, or heterocyclyl; and n is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an angiogenesis-related disorder.



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 03 25 4909

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (In I.C.I.7)
X	WO 01/019794 A (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, USA) 22 March 2001 (2001-03-22) * claims 1-6,13,14,17-28,41,42,47; figures 21-23,30,33-38 *	11-29, 58-61	C07D209/08 C07D209/10 C07D209/12 C07D209/30 C07D401/06 C07D405/06 C07D491/04 A61K31/404 A61P35/00
X	WO 00/48606 A (OXIGENE, INC., USA) 24 August 2000 (2000-08-24) figure 1C, compounds XVII and XVIII* claims 1-3 *	11-29, 58-61	
X	WO 02/36561 A (SIGMA-TAU INDUSTRIE FARMACEUTICHE RIUNITE S.P.A., ITALY) 10 May 2002 (2002-05-10) * claims 1,2,4,15; examples 7-9 *	1-29, 58-61	
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X	US 3 557 142 A (BELL MALCOLM R) 19 January 1971 (1971-01-19) examples* claim 1 *	1-20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (In I.C.I.7)
X	POWELL M., SAINSBURY M.: TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 22, no. 47, 1981, pages 4751-4754, XP009023031 * examples 11,18 *	1-29	C07D A61K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 16 December 2003	Examiner Schuemacher, A
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)



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Application Number

EP 03 25 4909

CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☒ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:
- 1-29, 59-61 (part)



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LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION
SHEET B

Application Number

EP 03 25 4909

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. claims: 1-29, 59-61 (part)

indole compounds, wherein the group L1-R1, according to independent claims 1, 11 and 21, is -CO-(aryl or heteroaryl) and their use

2. claims: 30-40, 59-61 (part)

indole compounds, wherein the group L2-R2, according to independent claim 30, is -CO-(aryl or heteroaryl) and their use

3. claims: 41-48, 55,56, 59-61 (part)

indole compounds, wherein the group L1-R1, according to independent claims 41 and 55, is :

L1: -O-, -S-, -SO2-, -NR- or -CH2-

R1: a 5,6 or 7-membered aryl or heteroaryl always substituted by a least 2 alkoxy groups;
and their use

4. claims: 49-54, 57-58, 59-61 (part)

indole compounds, wherein the group L2-R2, according to independent claims 49 and 57, is :

L2: -O-, -S-, -SO2-, -NR- or -CH2-

R2: a 5,6 or 7-membered aryl or heteroaryl always substituted by at least 2 alkoxy groups;
and their use

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 03 25 4909

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

16-12-2003

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